



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

WILLS—BEQUEST "IN TRUST" CREATES ABSOLUTE GIFT.—Testator left the residue of his estate "in trust" to his three executors, directing that they should use their best judgment and that they should not be required to give bond. A separate bequest had been made to one of the executors. In a bill for the construction of the residuary clause, *held*, not to create a trust, but an absolute gift. *In re Dever's Will. Orr v. Thompson, et al* (Wis., 1921), 180 N. W. 839.

The language of the will in the instant case more clearly indicates an ineffective attempt to create a trust than that of *Harvey v. Griggs*, 111 Atl. 437, where a direction to dispose of property "according to best judgment" was held to create an absolute gift. See note to that case, 19 MICH. L. REV. 455. The view that the words "in trust" are not conclusive as to the intention of the testator is in accord with *Norman v. Prince*, 40 R. I. 402. But see *contra*, *Haskell v. Staples*, 116 Me. 103, where the same language, following a separate bequest to the executor, as in the instant case, was held to create a trust void for uncertainty.

WILLS—DECEPTION REGARDING MARRIAGE IS FRAUD WHICH AVOIDS LEGACIES THEREBY PROCURED.—A wife made a residuary bequest to a man whom she described as, and whom she believed to be, her lawful husband. He had induced her to enter into the marriage by false representations that he was free to marry, whereas in fact he had a wife living from whom he was not divorced. In proceedings to contest the will, *held*, that the deception warranted the inference that the will was the result of the fraud, and that the case should not have been taken from the jury. *In re Carson's Estate* (Cal., 1920), 194 Pac. 5.

The earliest reported case dealing with the question seems to be *Kennell v. Abbott* (1799), 4 Ves. 807, in which a legacy to the "husband" of the testatrix was held to be avoided by the former's false assumption of that character, the existence of which alone in the court's opinion, could be supposed to be the motive of the gift. In *Wilkinson v. Joughin*, L. R. 2 Eq. 319, a bequest to the testator's supposed wife was declared void for a similar fraud. In *Rishton v. Cobb*, 5 Myl. & Cr. 145, a bequest to a woman "so long as she shall continue single and unmarried" was held to be valid, even though unknown to the testator, she was married at the date of the will, on the ground that there was a mere inaccuracy in the description of the legatee. But this decision was questioned in *In re Boddington*, 50 L. T. R. 701. As pointed out in this case, two things must appear: first, a false assumption of the character of the legatee; second, evidence, or a presumption, that the false character was the motive for the gift. Thus, if there is no intentional deception, the gift is valid even though there may be a misdescription. *In re Boddington, supra* (where a legacy was given to the wife and later the marriage was annulled and declared void *ab initio* due to the impotency of the testator); *Philip Dries Case*, 69 N. J. Eq. 475 (where the wife did not know that she was not free to re-marry). See also, *Weening v. Temple*, 144 Ind. 189. If it appears that the testator knows of the deception, the bequest of the legacy is valid. *In re Will of Donnelly*, 68 Iowa 126; *Moore v. Heineke*, 119